



Today's Weather Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Max. Casan	54	5	14	14
Min. Casan	44	15	24	24
Max. Tel	54	15	24	24
Min. Tel	44	15	24	24
Max. Haifa	54	15	24	24
Min. Haifa	44	15	24	24
Max. Jerusalem	54	15	24	24
Min. Jerusalem	44	15	24	24
Max. Beersheva	54	15	24	24
Min. Beersheva	44	15	24	24
Max. Eilat	54	15	24	24
Min. Eilat	44	15	24	24

(A) Haifa; (B) Tel Aviv; (C) Beersheva; (D) Eilat.

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Economic Controls Workable Only With Public Backing—Gaitskell

By ROBERT GARY

The "mental attitudes and attitudes" of the people must be carefully considered by any government that wishes successfully to institute economic controls, Mr. Gaitskell, British Labour Party leader and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the POST yesterday in an interview in Jerusalem.

Stressing a point he made in his series of three lectures on "Economic Planning," he said that various economic restrictions had been well-received and adhered to by the general public in England both during the last World War and for several years afterward, while this system of controls had been very ineffective in France. "If it is found that importers, for instance, are inclined to smuggle by falsifying invoices, it is probably just as well to lift the control over imports and to seek other economic controls," he said.

Civil Servants Bar Strike

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The national secretariat of the Civil Servants' Union resolved today to call off the strike proposed for tomorrow in protest against the arrears in salary payments. Their decision was in compliance with a resolution of the Trade Unions Department of the Histadrut.

The Government employees noted the decision of the Department to cooperate with them for the assurance of the prompt payment of salaries in future.

Owners' Bid to Revise Agreements Rejected

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The Trade Unions Department of the Histadrut today rejected the request of the Manufacturers' Association for revision of the collective agreements for 1953, reducing "fringe benefits" such as family allowances and accident compensation.

In a statement later, the Histadrut stated that they would insist that all conditions in collective agreements be retained.

Picard to Head UNESCO Mission

Professor L. Picard, head of the Geological Institute of the French Government and of the Hebrew University, has been invited by UNESCO to head a Technical Assistance Mission for its hydro-geological project in Turkey.

He has been asked to form a three-man team to organize and develop instruction in hydrology and related subjects at the Technical University in Istanbul. The mission will include among its main tasks the carrying out of field surveys for groundwater. This is the first time an Israeli has been honored with an invitation from UNESCO to head a scientific mission abroad.

4,000 ENTERED LAST MONTH

A total of 3,903 persons entered Israel during the month of December, the Immigration and Citizenship Bureau announced last night.

Of these, 915 were immigrants, 1,283 returning citizens and 1,695 tourists. During the same period, a total of 3,801 persons left the country, of whom 1,084 were tourists and 782 emigrants. The 1,084 Christian pilgrims and citizens of the country who visited the Old City are not included in these figures.

During the period from January to November a total of 22,493 immigrants entered the country. Of these, 9,266 (41.7 per cent) came from Africa, 6,621 (29.5 per cent) from Asia, and 5,953 (26.6 per cent) from Europe, the Bulletin of the Statistics Bureau reports.

'Youth in Metaphysical Vacuum'

Jerusalem POST Reporter The country's youth lives in a "metaphysical vacuum" with no solution in sight, Dr. Baruch Kurzweil, literary editor of "Ha'aretz," told a Bet Hillo meeting in the Tourist Club yesterday in Jerusalem.

No signs of a renaissance existed in the literature written by the five groups of the country's youth, the socialist "petite bourgeoisie," the Mapam-Communists, the Canaanites, and the Zionists.

Personal Notices

LEO and HENRI SAV. (see Glanz) are happy to announce the

BIRTH of a SON

at the Shalom Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, on Wednesday, January 7, 1953.

TO REHABIA FEINSTEIN (ADIVI) FAMILY AND YOSEF GOLDBERG

Our sincere condolences on the death of your daughter and wife

RIVKA

The Staff of the P.W.D., Jerusalem and Mr. Zaiman Finkelstein

Shitreet Replies To Discrimination Charge

Discrimination against Jews from Iraq was alleged by Mr. S. B. Shitreet in the House of Representatives today. Police who raided a coffee house in Ramat Gan last October, found Iraqi patrons in the Police station for identification, but Shitreet said that the police had not searched the house.

Police Minister Shitreet explained that, as it happened, all those in the room at the time of the raid were of Iraqi origin, but he said that the police had not searched the house.

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Old Masters On View in Haifa

HAIFA, Wednesday.—Original paintings and drawings of Italian, Dutch and Flemish artists of the 16th and 17th centuries, including Tintoretto, Bassano, Rubens and others, will be exhibited at the Haifa Municipal Museum for a month beginning tomorrow.

The pictures are part of the collection of the late Max Hevel, an art dealer in Vienna and London who, as a Hungarian national, was able to transfer his treasures from Vienna to Austria. He made a name for himself by discovering unrecognized works of art, including drawings by Durer.

His son, Johannes Hevel, settled in Israel about two years ago and brought the collection with him. However he could not show it to the public for lack of a suitable exhibition hall. Now the Haifa Museum of Modern Art, of which Mr. Hevel is the director, has made room for 50 works, 32 oil-paintings and 18 drawings of the collection.

Another 20 paintings and many more drawings remain in storage for lack of space. The exhibition will not be on show in other towns.

Violence in Galilee Is Described in Knesset

Either political or religious tension in the Galilee village of Ellabun had been the cause of two acts of arson and of the death of one person last October, Police Minister Shitreet told the Knesset yesterday. He was answering a question by Mr. Rastum Bostani (Mapam).

The Communist Party had asserted that the trouble had been caused by followers of Mr. Hakim, Greek Catholic Bishop of Haifa, who wished to drive the Communists out of the village; others contended that it was the outcome of tension between the local Scouts and the Catholics.

Police alleged that Hussein Muhanna Sleiman and Elias Nikola, of the Ellabun Scouts group, poured inflammable material into the room in which Lutfi Salim Zarik and others were sleeping. Hussein was arrested immediately, while Nikola gave himself up a month later. Both were now in the custody of the police.

When the news was received in the village, some 100 men, armed with sticks and stones, surrounded the house where Nikola's father lived and put fire to it. Dib Doud Zarik, a relative of Lutfi Zarik, a boy who rushed out of the flames and tried to hurl him back into the fire. Police came in time to restore order.

Hussein Muhanna Sleiman and Elias Nikola are now held in custody pending trial on charges of arson and attempted murder. Lutfi Zarik, Hanna Matnes and Dib Doud Zarik have been charged with arson, and they are on bail.

Replying to Mr. E. Habbish, Minister Shitreet said that the Arab-Muslim village, near Nazareth, was shot at by a police patrol on the night of October 27, 1952, when leading a party of instructors. The party called a stop when challenged by the police.

Finance Minister Eshkol told the Knesset that the Arab workers in citrus groves in areas under military control were paid \$1.35 per day's work as fixed by the General Labour Exchange. In other areas, the rate was \$1.25. The higher was fixed by all workers by the exchange.

Mr. Gradnawitz wrote that Mrs. de Philippe was an American singer, born in Odessa—a statement denied by the prima-donna who says she was born in New York City, and so told the District Court at the first hearing today. She claimed that by this falsehood, Mr. Gradnawitz intended to discredit her before the American public.

The article further stated that Mrs. de Philippe had staged an absurd version of "Le Traviata," because she was unable to reach the high notes. Mrs. de Philippe denies this.

THE FIRST branch of the "Afah General Central Party," an Arab counterpart of the General Zionist Party, was opened yesterday in Abu Ghosh village, near Jerusalem. The General Zionist Party voted two months ago to establish a chain of branches in the Arab community.

Primadonna Sues Critic for IL-30,000

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITEM).—Edis de Philippe, prima-donna of the Hebrew National Opera, is suing Mr. Peter Gradnawitz, a music critic, for IL-30,000 damages following an article in the American magazine, "Commentary."

Mr. Gradnawitz wrote that Mrs. de Philippe was an American singer, born in Odessa—a statement denied by the prima-donna who says she was born in New York City, and so told the District Court at the first hearing today. She claimed that by this falsehood, Mr. Gradnawitz intended to discredit her before the American public.

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ATTENTION DENTAL SURGEONS DENTISTS DENTAL TECHNICIANS

JANUARY 8, 1953 Opening of "OPHIR" Zew Magasinik 15 Rehov Mitrifera, (yard) Tel Aviv.

All kinds of dental gold and other dental metals.

HAMEI TIBERIAS GUEST HOUSES

HAVE OPENED FOR THE WINTER SEASON. Situated in most beautiful surroundings directly next to the hot springs.

A College for Home Economics

THE JERUSALEM POST

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INTRODUCING COMPETITION AND A BUYERS' MARKET

Test of the Coalition

By ELIEZER LIVNER, M.K.

UNDER normal circumstances, coalition government cannot be considered the most desirable form of administration in a democratic state. The best form is of course a majority party, ruling the country with an alert opposition party ready to take over when the population expresses its desire for a change of national leadership. In well established democratic states, a prolonged term of office is considered sufficient reason for a change of the party in office. The Israel electoral system, however, makes the setting up of two parties an extremely unlikely occurrence, and a coalition is therefore the most possible form of government. The results are instability in national administration, excessive power for minority parties, and inordinate difficulties in carrying out a long-term policy.

The present coalition differs from its predecessors in two important respects. In the first place it is far wider and therefore more representative than any that has preceded it. We are entering upon the most difficult economic period that we have yet been called upon to face. Everyone and especially those who profited by the boom caused by mass immigration in recent years, will have to make considerable sacrifices for the sake of national survival, and it is therefore a desirable state of affairs that the nation should participate in the government, so that decisions normally difficult to stomach may be imposed. Hard work, reduced incomes, smaller profits, sustained initiative, restricted public services, and more and more economic activity are needed, and the coalition can carry through its programme the more smoothly because it has the blessing of the whole country. Coalitions are justified in two cases, in the case of war, or in the danger of complete economic collapse. It is the latter which gives the present coalition its justification.

Electoral Reform
The second general problem facing the coalition is the introduction of electoral reform. The most effective reform would be to divide the country into constituencies which would elect members to represent them in the Knesset. This would at once eliminate splinter parties, and turn the elected members into public representatives instead of nominees of the various party secretariats. The agreement between the major parties does not, however, include any such provision. If anything, it increases the danger of the individual candidate upon his party executive but it does eliminate splinter parties, and this is a step in the right direction. It is a current misconception that this idea was conceived by Mapai for its own ends. In fact, it is fulfilling a task of national importance without any assurance of partisan advantage. The disappearance of parties too small to muster 10 per cent of the vote will first and foremost favour the General Zionists. Herut and the Progressive Party will either be obliged to merge with the General Zionists, or they will find their individual members voting for whichever of the big parties

is most congenial to them. Mapai will, of course, continue putting forward its own candidates together with the Communists, and the religious bloc will certainly find some sort of compromise formula. Thus the proposed reform will set up several alternative parties, rather than be of advantage to Mapai in particular.

Economic Aims
In one important respect, however, the coalition does not differ from any of its predecessors. It is fully resolved to avert economic catastrophe, but its programme lacks all signs of concrete and concerted action. Not one of the changes included in the Government's programme commits it to definite action. The granting of facilities for the salvaging of immigrant capital is a mere promise. The reduction of national expenditures is a mere promise. The reduction of national expenditures is a mere promise. The reduction of national expenditures is a mere promise.

Certain definite measures need to be put into effect in order to put the country upon its feet. Without them, economic recuperation is out of the question; when they are put into effect they will restore confidence both in Israel and abroad. They are:

1. The stabilization of our currency by avoiding inflationary measures.

2. Free competition in production and

commerce; liquidation of the national market; switching a considerable percentage from agriculture to industry; and the setting up of a central bank to control the money supply.

Private Interests

These are all objects that should not be impossible to achieve. What in fact prevents their implementation is the existence of real or imaginary interests. Thus on the day that the coalition agreement was signed, the President of the Manufacturers' Association published a statement that he did not support the policy of restricting controls (because the majority of the population was opposed to such a step), that he did not approve the renewal of competition in industry (because such competition is artificial), and that the part of the population that he represented wished to continue relying upon the Government in all matters pertaining to the securing of foreign currency and raw materials. This statement is not an isolated case, and the Government will have to overcome a great deal of lethargy that is at present in danger of corroding our economy.

This will constitute the first real test of the Government. The nation is watching with tense interest.

Readers' Letters

CHINA IN TRANSITION

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Under the title "China in Transition," a review appeared in THE POST early in October of Mr. F. Fitzgerald's "Revolution in China." The present writer wanted to check up the reviewer's statements of the high importance of the book and author, with competent Sinologists at Cambridge and London Universities. These "certainly" do not confirm either estimate. Let us consider the author's treatment of the present Chinese Government as reproducing the old imperialism.

The reviewer quotes several parallels of a kind easy to find between the present Chinese Government and the old imperialism. If there were time and space for such repetitions I believe I could work out a striking parallel between Israel on the one hand and the Incas or Denmark or Hitler's Germany, on the other. The reviewer's statements of the high importance of the book and author, with competent Sinologists at Cambridge and London Universities. These "certainly" do not confirm either estimate. Let us consider the author's treatment of the present Chinese Government as reproducing the old imperialism.

Logical Sequences
But for the reviewer, we are not left only with a book which seems to have missed the profound revolutionary significance of recent developments — or with its reviewer — for an explanation of Communism in its Chinese form. I remember to quote from Mr. Fitzgerald's (Dr. H. O. Chapman's) "The Chinese Revolution 1900-1950" to show the progressive unity of the developments of which the present Government

is the natural and logical evolution; showing moreover that the motives, forces and methods involved were throughout mainly Chinese, rather than foreign importation. That last point would be quarrelled with by Mr. Fitzgerald, but the finding of revolutionary development and evolution would.

Jack Belden's "China Shakes The World" is a much fuller treatment driving one to the same conclusions. It is a book to read for anyone who wishes to understand or explain what is now happening in China. It is a surprisingly intimate, detailed and full account of (a) how the Revolution was made out of the very life-stuff of the country; (b) how when it took shape in the present phase, it affected their lives.

Liberation of Spirits
I have been something of how Chinese society of the last generation pressed on the common people; but I never realised the whole terrible picture as Belden so vividly paints it. How he persuaded women to tell him the intimate stories he reports is amazing to me. This in itself represents a liberation of thought and spirit. Internal evidence excludes the radical hypothesis of invention. And who knows his long life in China have no doubts of his insight and competence. Belden gives also an inside account of the organization and mode of action on the country-people of both the Communist and the Nationalist Governments. He notes, as also Mr. Fitzgerald did, the basing of power on the peasants and intelligentsia as an end in itself, and the assurance for a long time to come. Only those who know China well can understand what a solid and unshakable basis this is.

Yours etc.,
B. BURGON CHAPMAN
Mishmar Haemek, December 22.

KEEPING POSTED

A FRIEND who likes picking up immigrants when he travels around the country has discovered of getting free of the restraint of carrying a suitcase by going visiting in a motor car. Though it is a bit of a nuisance, he tells us that he collected a party of Yemenites the other day. They consisted of a man of about 20, with a wife and small child eating a biscuit, and a young fellow of about 20. What's the matter, said the friend to the younger man, haven't you got a wife? Yes, he had, but she'd stayed home. And a good thing too, because she knew everything better, and he didn't want her along when he was looking for a job. Did he regret that he wouldn't be able to marry a second wife here? No, one was quite enough, and anyway his wife would run the life out of him if he took a second; it was better this way. The older man had had about enough of this definition and said, "nonsense, everybody could do with a second wife: if one wife is good, then two wives are better. The whole trouble was that everything was so expensive in this country; nobody could afford enough wives. Now in the Yemen, our friend interrupted to say that in the Yemen, though his baby hadn't worn shoes and eaten biscuits. No, he admitted, and here you had to buy such things or people thought you an ogre and a scoundrel. But maybe by the time baby — then revealed to be a boy — was grown up he'd prefer a second wife than to a biscuit now?

ISRAEL is enjoying the presence of two former British

Chancellors of the Exchequer simultaneously. Some of our more pessimistic experts — Mr. Gaisford himself has been known to say that pessimism is practically an occupational disease with the middle classes, from among whom the majority of economists are drawn — believe that these distinguished visitors have been attracted by the present financial condition of our national finances in the current crisis between inflation and deflation, rather as medical experts gather round patients with really violent and interesting diseases. At least they are welcomed by Israeli customs. Mr. Gaisford calls "pebble fish" as though he had them every Friday night of his life, while Mr. Dalton accepts the newest form of Israeli austerity, the "dinner" pork chop, without allowing the flow of talk to stop for a moment, as though they had been that size as long as he could remember.

"DON'T be so aggressive," said a Jerusalem wife to her husband during a slight disagreement. "It isn't aggressive, mummy!" their 11-year-old daughter intervened. "It's 'progressive'! I saw it in the paper!"

EVERYBODY knows that it is not pleasant to travel in overcrowded buses, though we seem to be almost alone in thinking that nobody has to spend so much time doing this as the drivers themselves, and that this may explain the ferocious temper so often found among them. A correspondent writes that he was travelling by bus to Haifa from Zikhron Yaakov the other day, anxiously scanning the sky for the flying saucers which have been plaguing the Carmel heights. About two

kilometres beyond the David Ma'bara a woman, obviously recent immigrant, began to cry excitedly that the driver had promised to tell her where to get off, and now she had gone too far and would have to walk back. Confirming everybody's worst suspicions the driver went on, quite unmoved, while the woman burst into tears, uttering from her destination. When he reached a bus stop going the other way, he stopped the big Chausson, gave the woman her fare back, told her exactly where to go and escorted her off the vehicle and across the road. What a rare flying saucer compared to that!

A FRIEND tells us that he visited some acquaintances in Tel Aviv the other day and found the wife lying motionless

on the couch, with slices of cucumber and tomato arranged asymmetrically over her forehead, cheeks and chin. Near her was a plate with some slices of unboiled potato, and radish and a few leaves of spinach. He asked anxiously what was the matter, and learnt that this was the newest method of absorbing vitamins through the skin, and was said to have a beautifying effect. What was more, it is most economical, half a small cucumber, sliced very thin, easily lasting a whole month.

Today's contribution includes E. Traubner and M.S.G., Jerusalem.

The American Scene

U.S. Government to Try Rain-Making

WASHINGTON, —

IN one of his campaign speeches, General Eisenhower said that the Democratic Administration was getting so socialist that it was trying to do everything except control the weather. As a matter of fact, the Truman Administration did not try to control the weather, whereas one of the first official acts of the Eisenhower Administration will be to see if the Government can make it rain.

For many years, the United States Weather Bureau, a government agency which, in its efforts to President-elect Eisenhower, acts independently of political policy, has been studying the claims of those firms and consultants who have claimed to be able to produce rain. On the whole, the Bureau remains somewhat sceptical, but plans to make up its mind about the business once and for all by undertaking its own experiments, which will begin this month (January) and continue until May.

The Bureau has decided to test with dry ice and with silver iodide crystals, and to do so not in dry areas, but in wet areas, where the measurement will be of how much extra rain the "rainmakers" cause to fall. The State of Washington, up on the West coast of the United States,

PHOTOGRAPHING FLYING SAUCERS

Though newspaper correspondents have been fairly quiet on the subject of flying saucers for several months now, the American Air Force has been keeping a keen eye open for them. Major General John Samford, chief of the Air Force Intelligence Division, has an article for an American magazine in which he says that the special cameras are being used to identify the peculiar phenomena which so far have been lumped together in the saucerian category.

These cameras are equipped with an apparatus which separates the photograph of the object into a colour spectrum, analysis of which indicates the physical nature of the object photographed.

The General states that of the 1,200 reports of flying saucers analysed by the Air Force, 80 per cent had revealed that the objects seen had been produced by natural causes. The Air Force is still trying to provide explanation for the other 20 per cent. He admits the idea, however, that they are produced by enemies of the U.S.

And just below the Canadian frontier, will be the testing grounds. Washington is by far the wettest state.

A whole range of equipment is being prepared for the operation. Instruments will record changes in cloud consistency and amount of rainfall, and will report rain-producing formations invisible to the naked eye. Most sensitive instrument of all will be a metre for measuring the size of rain-drops, an important factor, since the main attraction of the professional commercial rainmakers is their so far unverified claim that they can produce "gentle" rain, which, because it falls in smaller drops, does not damage crops or erode the soil like that nasty natural stuff.

Car Sales Slump

Some Americans say that the best guide to what is happening to the American economy as a whole is a glance at what is happening to the motor-car industry. If that is so, there is a lot to be said on the side of those prophets who are predicting a definite "recession," or mild slump, in 1953.

In spite of the reduction of output early in 1952 which was ordered in order to keep up the market for cars, and in spite of the steel strike which cut down production in the middle of the year, motor-car sales have been slower in 1952 than at any time since the United States entered the Second World War in 1941. Although in the last few months dealers have been particularly generous in allowances on second-hand cars in order to shift their stocks, nearly half-a-million new cars are likely to be in stock at the end of the year — in the circumstances a remarkably large number.

Motor-car salesmen are pre-

paring for fierce competition with one another in the New Year. It looks as though the motor-car industry will be on the defensive.

"Man of the Year"

A poll has been taken to see which man the American people consider to be the "Man of the Year—1952." The results are extremely interesting, and a whole book could be written about what they tell us about the mood, the aspirations, and the judgment of the American people.

That a man called Dwight D. Eisenhower comes out at the top of the list is only to be expected in a year when he was elected President of the United States by an unprecedented number of votes. But, how interesting to find that second to him runs General Douglas MacArthur, who seemed to have very little influence on the course of the long election campaign, in spite of the attempts his friends made on his behalf. One would have thought that second to Eisenhower would have been Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate in the elections, who polled nearly as many popular votes as President Roosevelt ever did. Stevenson, however, is fifth on the list.

Mr. Churchill was third on the list, ranking just above President Truman. Pope Pius ranks sixth on the list, and another, rather American kind of Catholic dignitary, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, ranks eighth. Mathematicians, scholars and Jews will be glad to hear that Albert Einstein got ninth place. Tenth, and last, in this distinguished gathering came Senator Robert A. Taft.

The remaining member, seventh on the list, was ex-President Hoover, the conservative Republicanism of whose Administration of 1929-32 is generally regarded as one of the factors which brought about the early thirties. A glance at this list would suggest that on the whole the American people are on the side of the conservatives, the soldiers, and the religious.

(OFPS)

Men and Things

EVERY year there is a creak, followed by a diaphanous, as some familiar landmark gives way before the tide of progress.

Not many weeks ago the Manchester Guardian, till recently the only daily in the United Kingdom except the Times to carry advertisements on its front page, unshackled its Gothic lettering, spelled its little in bold, modern style and devoted its front page to news. The Times, like the mother's darling who was being observed by his parent when marching with his regiment, is now the only British newspaper in step. To the journalistic change of colour in the Northern Light was as bad as the accession to power of a Labour Government in 1945, which caused a mass emigration of the upper middle classes to Ireland and the African colonies.

Now the Daily Telegraph, which once, as partner running in harness with the Morning Post, represented the extreme right with a suave punctilio, appears to be wavering in its resistance of purpose. It has allowed a correspondence concerning the fighting instincts of children to develop in its columns and, amid other alarming symptoms, has recently exhibited a tendency to make sensational headlines. Strife, always strife, is the new line to catch the reader's eye. One can imagine all those fiery moustaches bristling with patriotic anticipation when the eyes, an inch or two higher, the other day read: "Italians to study Red Sea bed; Woman as Diver".

It may be supposed that pensioned officers of the old school derive pleasure from imagining "lives" grovelling on the sea bed among their own wrecked ships, sheltering, even in such a shark-infested place, behind the skirts of their womenfolk.

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